

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. III.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1882.

No. 14.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, 25th July, 1882.

The Dominion elections were held on 9th July in Manitoba, Capt. Scott, Conservative, was elected for the city over E. G. Conklin. Watson, Sutherland and Ross, Liberals, carried the other constituencies.

Archibald McDonald was run over in the C. P.R. freight yards by an engine and had his legs severed.

Prospects are good for a big yield of cereals in the province.

Electric light and gas are used in several places in the city.

Real estate transactions are few, the boom is busted. Building operations are brisk.

Alex. Dunlop and family left for Edmonton by steamer on the 17th, together with Carey, Chas. Stewart, J. and H. Bannerman.

Fred. Tetu arrived by steamer from Edmonton on Saturday, 15th.

Jack Norris started west with freight on the 10th. Ad McPherson has just left.

Arrangements have been completed for the opening of the Thunder Bay branch of the C.P.R. It will open about the end of this month.

It is rumored that Dr. Schultz is likely to be the coming Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

A bust of Chief Justice Wood has been unveiled in the court house.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating the London and North-West Colonization Company, Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land Co. and Hamilton Land Co.

There were 13 fatal cases of sunstroke in Winnipeg this summer.

Jackson's grist mill at Gladstone is burned.

Wilson started for Edmonton by steamer on 17th inst. with stock to start a drug store.

Order issued reserving all land on south side of C.P.R. from homestead or sale has been repealed.

Lieut. Mitchell of the 13th battalion, Hamilton, won the Prince of Wales prize at Wimbledon.

Guiteau, the assassin, was hanged on June 30th.

John Bright has resigned his seat in the British Parliament.

## LOCAL.

DAVID MACDOUGALL left for Bow River on Thursday.

R. S. MCGINN, H.B.Co. land agent, is at Prince Albert.

J. LITTLEBURY left for Athabasca Landing on Monday.

D. S. MCKAY has commenced a dwelling on the H.B.Co. property.

NORRIS & CAREY's new store on the H.B. Co's reserve is completed.

J. HANEY is up the river mining. He claims to have discovered coarse gold.

MAIL passed Humboldt on Tuesday last and was expected at Battleford Friday night.

A LETTER from Peace River says that river fell twelve feet from the 1st until the 12th of July.

H. MEYER is putting up a house at the Red Deer River crossing a little above Ad McPherson's.

J. MURPHY has sold his right to one of the quarter sections that his improvements were on to J. Hyslop for \$125.

THE line between ranges 24 and 25 of the township survey strikes the Sturgeon River at W. Cust's St. Albert farm.

SERVICE will be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday forenoon and evening next, by the Rev. John Macdougall.

J. KNOWLES will see to the fitting of the new machinery in the H.B.Co's mills here. The saw mill has not been running this week.

THERE is a balance of \$77 still due the trustees on the school teacher's salary. The government money is expected shortly, which will make up the amount.

ONE reason why there were so few passengers on the last boat was that it was not known whether she would get over the rapids or not and therefore very few people cared to take chances on her.

J. A. MACRAE, of the Indian Agency here, is laid up by a severe cut in the wrist. Last Monday evening he and one of Mr. Groat's boys went in a cart to cut a little hay. When they got to the place Mr. Macrae jumped out, and in doing so his wrist came against the edge of the scythe which was sticking a little way out of the cart. The cut was clear across the wrist and pretty deep, but only one small artery was severed. Dr. Munro was called in at once, and attended to the case. The wound is healing as fast as could be expected.

SINCE the mail route has been changed to the north side of the river, a petition to have the office at Ft. Saskatchewan removed to that side in order to save the mail carrier the trouble and delay of crossing, has been circulated at Edmonton. The Ft. Saskatchewan people, however, say that the greater part of the mail for that settlement is for the south side, and therefore it is more convenient to have the office on that side. Besides, the business of the office has always been conducted in a most satisfactory manner and it would hardly be fair to deprive the postmaster of his office without some cause.

MR. DEANE has been busy all week, getting at the true inwardness of the boundaries of the different claims in town by measurement on the ground. When he gets through with this and hears all the evidence that is to be put in he will proceed to finally locate the corner stakes. The river claims do not extend far enough back to interfere with those along the Rat Creek. The front line of the claims is taken from bend to bend of the river, unless where the bend is very great, and the settler gets the benefit of any land that may be between the line and the river. In cases where the land is taken up immediately in rear of the river claims it is probable that the river homesteaders will be allowed to take preemptions elsewhere.

**PAY UP.**—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to settle up without further notice before the 15th inst., as we require the money to pay freight on material expected at that time.

SANDERSON & LOOBY.

## McNICOL & CHAMBERLAYNE.

WE beg to inform our friends and the general public that we have commenced business at Ft. Saskatchewan in the premises lately occupied by Jas. Haly & Co.

We shall open during the next ten days a nicely assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, &c., &c., and hope by close attention to business to merit a fair share of patronage and support.

A. McNICOL.

W. CHAMBERLAYNE.

## \$10 REWARD.

LOST.—Strayed from Police Barracks, Battleford, about the end of May, a dark bay Canadian mare, black points, about fifteen hands one inch high, about 6 or 7 years old, was in poor condition when lost, whoever will deliver the same to Sergeant Warden, Barracks, Battleford, or to Serg't Major Belcher, Ft. Saskatchewan, will receive the above reward.

NOTICE.—Having been appointed by the Minister of the Interior to survey the claims on the Saskatchewan River at Edmonton, I hereby give notice that I am now engaged on the work and will afford all parties interested an opportunity of giving evidence as to the settlement, occupation or possession of the above mentioned claims or to the corners or limits thereof.

M. DEANE, D.L.S.

Edmonton, August 1st, 1882.

FOR SALE.—One new mower and two spring wagons.

M. McCAULEY.

## JASPER HOUSE.

North side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton.

First class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates.

J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

THANKS.—The undersigned having sold out of the Sturgeon River Mill, hereby thank their old customers and the public generally for the patronage accorded them in times past, and beg to announce that as soon as new and improved machinery can be procured from the east they will open out in a new mill.

J. LAMOREAUX,  
F. LAMOREAUX.

## NOTICE.

Whereas Charles Stewart has refused to complete the bargain between us by signing the necessary papers securing me, and whereas he has been twice tendered the amount paid by him to me, on the bargain relative to my claim, and has refused to accept it, therefore, notice is hereby given that I have this day paid into court the amount of six thousand dollars, his cheque for \$5,950 and \$50 in cash, being the deposit aforesaid.

The public are warned against buying said claim on any representations made by said Charles Stewart, as the bargain between us is void.

Signed, WM. ROWLAND.

Edmonton, July 31st, 1882.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is now prepared to ferry passengers across the river at the landing above the Edmonton Mills. The scow will be ready for teams shortly. Rates 10 cts. for foot passenger, 20 cents for horse and rider, 25 cents for cart and 50 cents for wagon. Hours from sunrise to sunset. Free on Sundays from ten to 2 o'clock.

Any person unauthorized by me found ferrying passengers across will be prosecuted.

J. WALTER,  
Proprietor.

FOUND.—Near the Indian agency, a sum of money. Owner can have it at this office by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

## WM. STIFF.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER.

Property bought and sold on Commission, Accounts collected, Estates managed for non-residents, Information furnished to Intending Settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall buildings.

## DR. MUNRO.

Late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital.

Office under Masonic Hall, Main street.

## STUART D. MULKINS.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

Coal Claims and Timber Limits located and general information afforded on application.

Office, Main Street, next door to A. Macdonald & Co's store, Edmonton, N.W.T. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West.

## JAMES ROSS,

TINSMITH.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper wares.

Shop in rear of Methodist Church, Main street Edmonton.

## DUNVEGAN AND BACK.

Fort Dunvegan is situated on the north side of the Peace River on a flat about 800 feet below the prairie level. The bank rises very steeply only a short distance behind it, so that when McRae and Lloyd first caught sight of it they were looking down the chimneys. The fort is surrounded with palisades and is not so large as Fort Edmonton. Two new buildings, each 80x30 ft. have been erected lately outside the stockade. They are of the style known as Red River frame and are for use as storehouses. Close to the fort the H. B. Co. have about four acres of land under cultivation, two acres wheat and two acres garden. The wheat was heading out on the 1st of July and both the wheat and the garden stuff was looking splendid. The country is prairie on both sides of the river. On the south side it extends to the mountains 160 miles distant and on the north side for from thirty to fifty miles back. It has all the same general characteristics, being high, dry and rolling, with a soil of good clay loam. It is rather wetter on the south than the north side. The H. B. Co. have a large band of horses on the plains on the south side, which winter out and do well. Dunvegan is 140 miles further north than Edmonton but it is also 200 miles further west and is about the centre of the Peace River prairie which is nearer the warm Pacific coast than any other part of the North-West. It is within sight of the mountains and directly west of it are two wide gaps in them—the Peace River and Pine River—and between the Rocky Mountains and the coast the other ranges are lower than they are further south. Thus there is nothing to hinder the sweep of the warm Pacific winds, which make the climate so favorable in comparison with other districts further south. The fact of there being no marshes or wet ground is a guarantee against summer frosts. Hops and all kinds of small wild fruits grow luxuriantly throughout the region.

Very little gold mining is done on the river now, although it used to pay well. A party of miners from British Columbia were expected at Dunvegan shortly after McRae and Lloyd left. No one was working on the river at the time they were there. There are no independent traders in that country now. D. Carey is trading for the H. B. Co. at Ft. Vermillion and Davis was freighting flour from Quesnelie to Dunvegan.

McRae and Lloyd located on the north side of the river about five miles below Dunvegan, where the high bank slopes back more gently, and opposite Green Island, which is heavily timbered with spruce. Mr. McDougall offered to lend them an ox to break with, which they decided to accept. They left on the 1st of July on the scow which was being taken down to the forks to be used as a ferry. They were one day in getting to the forks. There was no drift wood in the river, but it was still too high to cross. It was going down, however, at the rate of two and a half feet a day. As soon as it was low enough Lloyd and Hayes intended to cross to the other side and begin to put up hay on which to winter the cattle which are to be taken in this fall.

On the 2nd McRae and McCorrister started for Slave Lake afoot, packing their provisions and blankets. Two days were occupied in getting to the post, where they remained three days waiting for a fair wind. Mr. Traill had sown some barley they had given him when on the way up and it was looking well on their return. They crossed the lake in eight hours under sail, following the north shore to the narrows then crossing and following the south shore to the outlet, thence down Slave River in one day under sail, frequently crossing the bends of the river, as the water was very high. They got to the Athabasca at two o'clock in the afternoon, sailed all that afternoon, floated all night and got to the Landing at six o'clock next morning. From the mouth of Slave River down the Athabasca is very crooked, with high banks and heavy timber, mostly spruce. No one was at the landing when they arrived, but the same evening Mr. McDougall arrived from Peace River and as he landed a train of carts arrived from Edmonton with freight. McRae and McCorrister left next morning at ten o'clock, afoot, and got to Frank Provost's on the 13th, after travelling three days and one night. They lost one day

hunting a bear that they saw. From the Athabasca to the Sturgeon the road was dry, but from there in it was pretty wet. The country is mixed timber and prairie, but most of the timber is burnt, and the soil is sandy. The trail is so meadowy similar to that by Hay Lakes for quality. There are a great many creeks but all are bridged and the bridges are in good repair. In the greater part of the country traversed the flies and mosquitoes were bad, but there were not many in Peace River. The bull dogs were bad there, however.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Toronto labor strikes have terminated. Rufus Stephenson is a land commissioner for the North-West.

Alex. McCarthy, who pleaded guilty to having caused some of the last great fires in Winnipeg was sentenced to fourteen years in penitentiary.

It is stated the Princess Beatrice, Queen Victoria's youngest daughter, will marry Prince Frederick William, the eldest son of the Landgrave of Hesse.

The wages of farm laborers in the States have increased steadily since 1879. The present average rates are: eastern states, \$26; middle, \$22; southern, \$15; western, \$23; California, \$38.

During April 104,000 immigrants arrived in the United States, 9000 were from England, 11,000 from Ireland, 36,000 from Germany, 6000 from Italy, 8000 from Sweden, 11,000 from Canada and 2500 from China.

Subsidies amounting in all to \$1 508,000 have been granted by the Dominion Government toward the construction of the following railways: For a line from Gravenhurst to Calender; a line from St. Raymond to Lake St. John; for a line from River du Loup to Edmonston, and for a line from Oxford to New Glasgow.

During the late strikes in Toronto, Sir A. T. Galt, high commissioner for Canada at London, offered a Toronto master builder to send out men to fill the strikers' places at a lower rate of wages than the strikers had been receiving. National Policy—the working-man's friend—protection for home industry—Canada for Canadians!

The Government has established an office in Ottawa where parties wishing to invest in large quantities of government lands can inspect the surveyor's field notes and avail themselves of all the information in the possession of the government. At the same time actual settlers are being driven to Dakota by the inefficiency of the Manitoba land offices and obnoxious regulations.

In Mr. Blake's address to the electors of West Durham he defines his position in regard to the National Policy as follows: "Free trade is as I have repeatedly explained, for us impossible; and the issue is whether the present tariff is perfect or defective and unjust. I believe it to be in some important respects defective and unjust. We expressed our views last session in four motions, which declared that articles of such prime necessity as fuel and breadstuffs should be free; that the sugar duties should be so adjusted as to relieve the consumer from some part of the enormous extra price he is now liable to pay to a few refiners; that the exorbitant and unequal duties on the lower grades of cottons and woollens should be so changed as to make them fairer to the masses, who now pay on the cheapest goods taxes about twice as great in proportion as those which the rich pay on the finest goods; and that the duties on such an article as iron, which is in universal use, should be reduced, so as to enable the home manufacturer, to whom it is a raw material, to produce cheaper goods, for the benefit of his home consumer, and the encouragement of his foreign trade." In regard to the railway he says "The true policy was to provide for the rapid completion of the line from Thunder Bay and for the immediate construction of railways through the prairie, and, by securing the early development and settlement of the North-West, to give added value to our lands and a prospect of traffic for the road before contracting for the completion of the eastern and western ends." In regard to the public lands he says "Our motto is the land for the settler, the price for the public!"

HY. BLEEKER,

SOLICITOR, &C.

Office at present, opposite Villiers & Pearson's store.

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

343 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

COCHRANE, CASSELS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament street Montreal.

THE MCCLARY MANUFACTURING COY

Have pleasure in announcing that they have now opened a Branch House in Winnipeg under a competent manager, where we intend to keep an Immense Stock of Stoves, Hollow-ware, Tinware, Metals, Tinsmith's Stock and Trimmings, endeavoring as we do in Ontario to supply everything required by Stove and Tinware Dealers, in quantities from time to time as your requirements indicate and at prices heretofore unapproached in the North-West. Catalogues and price lists mailed to dealers on application. In the meantime, your orders by mail will receive our prompt and careful attention.

Yours truly,  
McCLARY MANUFACTURING CO.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

BROWN & CURRY

Have now en route per steamers, and to arrive shortly,

106 PACKAGES OF GOODS,

Comprising a full Line of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

SMALL WARES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, &C.,

all personally selected in the best houses of Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere, and of the best quality obtainable.

Also to arrive by first through boats, a full stock of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

PATENT MEDICINES, &C.

BROWN AND CURRY.

## LOCAL.

C. ADAMS is up the river mining.

CHIEF Factor McDougall left for Peace River on Monday last.

THE Cochrane Ranch Co's saw mill arrived at Calgary lately, per bull train.

CARTS are late arriving from Winnipeg this season, although the railroad is so far west.

REV. JOHN MACDOUGALL and David Macdougall arrived from Morley, Bow River, on Monday.

A THIRSTING dance was being held by the Battleford Indians when the North-West passed up.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR DEWDNEY is on a tour among the southern Indians. He may visit Edmonton.

ALEX. McNABB is putting up hay at the Upper White Mud for the accommodation of lumberers during the coming winter.

THE foundation of the Sister's hospital at St. Albert is being prepared. Rev. Sister St. Roch, Superior, will leave on a visit to Montreal shortly.

M. McDERMOT returned from Duck Lake to Ft. Pitt and went from there to Slave Lake via Lac la Biche to bring out his winter's trade of fur.

THE R.C. Mission at St. Albert has purchased the Lamoreaux Bro's half share in the Sturgeon River Mill and the buildings adjoining for \$5,000 cash.

THE Rev. Mr. Baird has received a small stock of Bibles which are for sale at Frank Oliver's and A. Macdonald & Co's. Prices from 50 cents to \$1.50.

LIME for building purposes is not to be had. Anderson, Rath, and Beaupre, who intended to burn some this summer have turned their attention towards haying.

PREPARATIONS are to be made for a fortnightly mail to Edmonton during the coming winter. The present contract terminates about the 22nd of November.

T. H. BRADSHAW, gardener at Ft. Saskatchewan, sends up three potatoes grown there weighing one pound nine ounces. He has another that weighs 13 ounces.

THE North-West slipped out at 3.30 a.m., on Saturday. Besides the passengers mentioned in last issue, Mrs. S. Pritchard and daughter and Mr. Davies left on her.

THE Indian treaties will come off about the end of September next and payments will be made on the reserves and only to Indians with the hands to which they properly belong.

C. CARSON, of Sturgeon River, got back from Ft. Pitt last week accompanied by his brother, who has been living there for some years but who will now take land on the Sturgeon.

LETTERS received by last mail from Winnipeg say that the Edmonton boom was the last straw that broke the camel's back. At any rate it was the last event of any importance in the boom.

A PARTY left for the north on Tuesday. Chief Factor R. McFarlane and Capt. Smith for Ft. Chipewyan, Mrs. Traill and family for Lesser Slave Lake and John A. B. Milton and Mrs. Anderson for Peace River.

AT the Toronto conference of the C. M. Church, which sends missionaries to the Saskatchewan, no one was appointed to take charge of the vacant church at Edmonton, nor were there any other changes made in the district.

THE new H.B.Co. steamboat warehouse is not finished yet and one of the old warehouses inside the fort is utilized. The company pays 5 cents a hundred for hauling freight from the landing at the foot of the hill to the warehouse in the fort.

AD McPHERSON and R. McLellan have taken claims at the crossing of the Red Deer River on the Bow River trail. McLellan has several buildings erected already and will keep a force of four men and himself at work until fall doing improvements.

THE first number of the Fort McLeod Gazette was published on the 1st of July. The paper is exactly twice the size of the Bulletin, but is printed in larger type. It is issued every alternate Saturday, price \$3 per year. Mr. C. E. D. Wood is editor. It is neatly printed, the matter is well arranged, and it is

full of the news of the southern district. It is a credit to the place where it is published, and deserves to be well supported.

ON the 12th of July last, at Muskeg Lake, near Carlton, G. Chappelline, R. C. Priest, missionary of that place, having no food at the mission, left with an Indian family in quest of ducks and geese around the lake. The Father and five of the Indians sailed in the same canoe and two other Indians in a second. It was blowing a gale and the priest's boat upset. The other boat came to the rescue and succeeded in picking up the mother of the family and one of the little girls. They hasted to put these ashore and went back to save the others, but all had disappeared. The last seen of the priest he was swimming with a young girl on his back. The bodies of the three Indians were found shortly after, but that of the unfortunate priest had not been found up to last accounts.

M. JEAN D'ARTIGUE, formerly of the N.W. M.P., Ft. Saskatchewan, has brought out a book entitled Six Years in the Canadian North-West, which gives an account of the author's experiences on the police force and his opinions of matters and things in the country at large. He gives a graphic account of the celebrated march of 1874, and does not forget to lay the blame of the shortcomings in that affair on the right shoulders. Judging from the extracts seen the book is written in a very interesting style and with a strict regard to facts. As M. D'Artigue was only a few months out from France when he joined the police force his opinions on all the subjects treated of may be taken as those of an unprejudiced person, while a superior education and good natural ability make him competent to see clearly and to speak of what he sees. The book has been translated from the French and is published by Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto. M. D'Artigue's many friends here wish himself and his book every success.

G. STEELE arrived from Beaver Lake on Monday with ox team, three days out. He had wheat sown on the 23rd of May, headed out two weeks ago. His claim is located on the east bank of the lake, about midway between each end. He only went out there this spring, but has 15 acres of crop in and 15 acres of breaking done besides. W. Inglis went out at the same time and is located alongside. He has 17 acres in crop. The only other settlers are J. Whitford, who has five acres of crop and seven acres broken besides, and the two Deschinos, father and son, who have only about an acre of barley and another of potatoes. They would have put in more if they could have got the seed. The Beaver River was fordable when Mr. Steele passed. He says there are large quantities of limestone boulders scattered around the shore of the lake, some of them of great size, and an island in it composed entirely of limestone. The land is excellent and the flies are not very troublesome. The country on the east side of the lake is all that has ever been claimed for it.

IN running the survey lines a mound and square post is put up at the corner of each section so that the four corners point north, south, east and west, and the numbers of the four sections which corner on the post are cut in letters on the sides. Besides, on the south-west side of each post are cut the numbers of the township, range and meridian. Thus, the corner stake of four townships on the base line on the H.B.Co's property has on its south-west side, beginning at the top, XXXVI, LII, XXV, IV, that is section 36, township 52, range 25, west of 4th principal meridian. The north-west side is marked "I," the north-east "VI," and the south-east "XXXI." A small flat stake is put in at every half mile along the surveyed lines showing the quarter sections, but the lines dividing the sections into quarters are not run through. The ranges are reckoned west from the 4th meridian and the townships north from the boundary line. Each township is six sections square, the numbers of which commence at the south-east corner of each, running west and then east until they terminate in 36 at the north-east corner. The road allowance comes off the south and west side of each section, except between the two southern, the two central and the two northern rows of sections in each township where no road allowances are left.

## EDMONTON HOTEL.

The Pioneer House of Entertainment west of Portage la Prairie.

Pemmican and dried buffalo meat has long been a stranger at the table, and its place has been taken by substantial more in keeping with the onward march of civilization.

In the billiard room a refreshing drink of cool Temperance Colonization Beer can always be had.

Good stabling attached.

DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

## FRESH ARRIVALS

—PER—

STEAMER "NORTH-WEST,"

—AT—

A. MACDONALD & CO'S.

SUGARS,

TEAS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS,

CIGARETTES,

EVAPORATED FRUIT,

SOAPS,

RICE, COFFEE,

BACON, RAISINS, BEANS,

CURRENTS, BAKING POWDER, SODA,

COAL OIL, PAINT AND

MACHINE OIL,

TURPENTINE,

POWDER,

SHOT,

SCYTHES,

SNAITHS,

TWO AND THREE TINED FORKS,

CAMP PAILS,

SHELF HARDWARE,

And other goods suitable for the wants of their many customers.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

## THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

Is published every Saturday morning at the office, Main Street, Edmonton.  
Subscription price, \$2.00 for 26 issues, or six months.

Advertising rates: Five lines, three insertions, \$1.00; Transient advertisements, four cents a line each insertion.

Season advertisements \$1.00 per line.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,  
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, AUGUST 5, 1882.

### THE ELECTIONS.

It is to be deeply regretted by the people of the North-West that the former ministry has been returned to power by such an overwhelming majority. Their policy so far has been directly against the best interests of the people here, and it can only be expected that having the support of so large a majority in the House they will carry out that policy to its legitimate conclusion. So long as an acre of land remains out of which a speculator can make a dollar, with the assistance of the Government, that assistance will be rendered, and of course every atom of influence that the speculator can bring to bear to retain such a favorably disposed government in power will be at their service. It would have been an easy matter at the election just over, if the people had been so disposed, to have caused this policy to be altered. These speculative companies are as yet only in the egg and the eggs could easily have been crushed, but when fruitful seasons and toiling hands have hatched them out into the dragons that they are, their power will be such that probably nothing short of a revolution will break it.

It would be a mistake to suppose, however, that the result of the elections was the verdict of the people in this matter. Ontario is the only one of the eastern provinces deeply interested in the North-West, and even there the contest was principally on the National Policy and the personal popularity of the respective chiefs. It is the manufacturing province of the Dominion and in the manufacturing centres the vote was simply on the National Policy, and these were carried in every instance by the Government candidate, but with majorities greatly reduced since last election. The country districts stood about equal, for and against, but in the western part, whence the principal immigration to the North-West comes, the vote was largely against the Government. For the province the vote stood 40 reform to 51 conservative, with two constituencies to hear from, as against 23 reform to 63 conservative at last election.

Quebec gave the same as at last election, 50 for and 15 against the Government. The question there was which party would best conserve the special rights and privileges of the dominant race in that province, and naturally the answer was given in favor of the Conservatives. The question was not the National Policy or the North-West Policy but the Quebec Policy.

In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the question was partly the National Policy and partly whether it was better to have a government in which these provinces had a controlling interest through the Ministers of Railways and Finance, or one in which they might not be represented satisfactorily if at all. In New Brunswick the result was a tie, 8 to 8, an increase of four to the Conservatives since last election, and in Nova Scotia 8 Reform to 13 Conservatives, a gain of two by the Reformers.

In Prince Edward Island times have been hard since the last general elections and the Islanders feel somewhat slighted besides.

They gave four Reformers and two Conservatives as against one Reformer and five Conservatives at last election. The N. P. is certain death to the Island.

The Manitoba elections were not held at last accounts, but at the nominations Royal was elected for Provencher by acclamation. This was simply the Quebec vote over again. The other four constituencies were likely to go against the Government. All the former Manitoba members were Government supporters.

British Columbia has not been heard from yet, but sent six Government supporters at last election, and having everything to hope from the Ministry and nothing from the Opposition will almost certainly send the same again.

Had the Government majority in the house been smaller there would have been a much better prospect of the North-West settlers getting their rights. The principles of the Government have been laid down and the Opposition must of course take the opposite view—although if they were in power it is doubtful if they would do much better—and if they were sufficiently strong to make a good stand, in the arguments that would ensue the right might eventually come to the top. But when the backing of the Government is strong enough, as it is now, and subservient enough, as it was last Parliament, to override all opposition—to vote that the moon is made of green cheese if called upon to do so—there is little chance of a step being put to the policy that has been inaugurated.

Had the North West question been an issue before the electors there is no doubt that the vote of the Canadian people would have been cast against monopoly of all kinds and especially that of land. The older provinces have suffered so much from land monopolies as to make it impossible that the people should give their votes in favor of the greater and better part of the Dominion being hampered by monopolies ten fold greater and more oppressive than ever cursed their own provinces. The Dominion at large does not yet thoroughly realize the North-West. True, tons of pamphlets have been published on the subject, but principally by men who knew nothing of what they wrote about, and it could hardly be expected that their readers could get information from these books that they did not contain. According to some it is a land of such boundless extent, resources and fertility as to be able to stand all the monopoly and speculation possible and still be a paradise for workers, while others, notably the present ministry, hold that it is only useful as a place out of which money can be made or political influence gained. The great majority seem to look upon it as a possession, not as an actual part of the same country, and until this idea changes and the people of the rest of the Dominion look upon the North-West as a part of the country in which each has a deep personal interest—as in fact he has—we can scarcely expect them to take their attention from matters nearer home. The trouble is that at the present rate, long before they have awakened to the facts of the case, the land will have passed from their control into the hands of monopolists at a price as low comparatively as the price they paid the Indians for it in the first place, and they will find to their cost when the influence of these monopolists is brought to bear on future elections that the North-West is a part of the Dominion.

The defeated party deserve but little sympathy. The Government went to the country on a solid platform of monopoly—for manufacturers, for railroads and for landlords—and the Opposition did not meet them squarely

did not say what they would do if returned. Had they come out flat-footed against monopoly of all kinds and promised not only to oppose but to destroy it they would not have been beaten any worse, and would have had the solid support of at least a portion of the people and the satisfaction of having been beaten in a good cause.

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